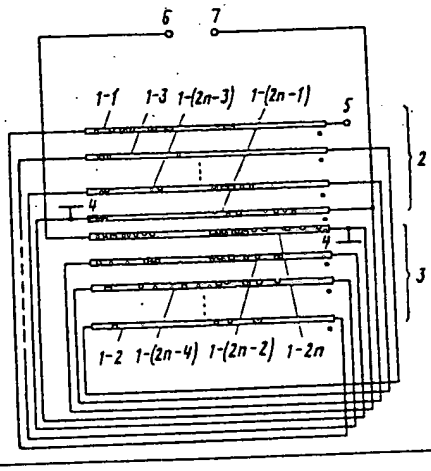
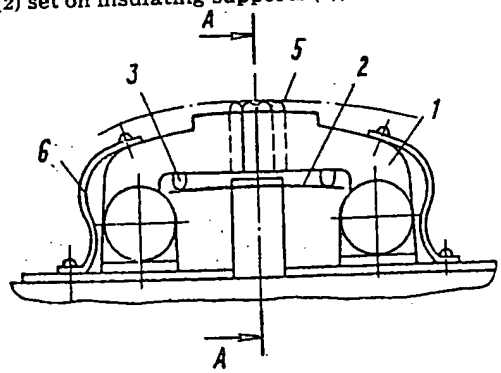
)ND/ ☆ V02 L3580 E/34 ☆SU-877-627
.de-band HF differential transformer - has two core line input upled to first and third conductor section ends
LONDON S E 11.02.80-SU-881218
(05.11.81) H01f-19/04
.02.80 as 881218 (537AR)
ide-banddifferential transformer with the non-symmetrical .put consisting of the two core line and four sector conductor has ie lir connected to the first and third conductor sectors. The nd c e first conductor in the first multicore line and the eginn..g of the second conductor in the second multicore line re connected to the common bus. Coaxial lines operate in the de-oupling mode, equalising the effects of non-symmetrical loads. Vave impedance in the two line arrangement should be double he wave impedance of any coaxial line of the same length. Bul.40/30.10.81 (3pp)
V2-F2

LEPO= ☆ V02 L3581 E/34 ☆SU-877-628
Wideband high frequency transformer - has parallel line sectors forming symmetrical and non-symmetrical inputs to reduce coaxial line power loss
LENGD POLY 18.02.80-SU-883621
(05.11.81) H01f-19/04
18.02.80 as 883621 (537MC)
Wideband h.f. transformer used in radio technology has 2n conductor sector in parallel with (2n-1) sections to increase symmetrical and non-symmetrical loads supply efficiency with fewer constructional elements.
The start or the 2n section line and the end of the (2n-1) line are connected to the common bus (4). The first sections' starts offset the non-symmetrical output (5) w.r.t. but (4). The end of the (1-2n) section and the start of the 1-(2n-1) sections form the symmetrical input (6,7). With two sections only the wave impedance between the first and the third sections is twice that between the second and fourth sector. Arrangement reduces total losses in the windings and the coaxial lines. Bul.40/30.10.81 (3ppDwg.No.1/2)
V2-F2

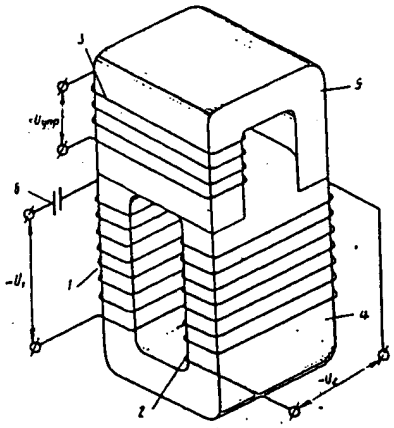


IODA/ ☆ V02 L3583 E/34 ☆SU-877-630
Current pick/up unit - has L/shaped radiators with contact surfaces having sinusoidal profile and supported on flat springs
IODA K S 22.02.80-SU-884742
(05.11.81) H01f-21/02
22.02.80 as 884742 (907WB)
The current pick-up is used in inductance coils and has increased loading capacity and improved reliability by using L-shaped radiators (1) with surfaces (5) in contact with the coil turns and having a wave profile. The radiators are supported by flat springs (2) set on insulating supports (3), and are connected to the



body by flexible current conducting elements (6). Current flows from the coil via contacts, radiators and conductors (6). The L-shape and sinusodal surfaces of the radiators enable the working capacity to be maintained for deviations from the coil pitch exceeding half the width of a turn. Bul.40/30.10.81 (2ppDwg.No.1/3)
V2-F1

KARD/ ☆ V02 L3584 E/34 ☆SU-877-631
Transformer with regulated magnetic permeability core - uses closed O-shaped cores coupled to C/shaped low permeability core
KARDAKOV L V 29.02.80-SU-888391
(05.11.81) H01f-21/08 H01f-29/14
29.02.80 as 888391 (537AR)
Saturated core transformer for stabilised electronic appts. supplies uses closed O-shaped core coupled to C-shaped core to improve the active material utilisation. Transformer contains primary (1) and sec. (2) AC windings and the DC control winding (3) arranged on two orthogonal connected cores (4,5). C-shaped core (5) is made from low magnetic permeability material. D.C. in the control winding (3) chamges the magnetic permeability of the core, regulating the transformer output voltage proportionately. A permeability change also changes the current density and the voltage drop across the capacitor (6) and the prim. Variable magnetic flux does not affect the control winding core and so no variable EMF is generated. Bul.4B/30.10.81 (6ppDwg.No.2/7)
V2-G2A



ZADE/ ☆ V02 L3585 E/34 ☆SU-877-632
Saturable core transformer - has magnetically coupled E/shaped and C/shaped cores to change transformer inductance with control current
ZADEREIG P 29.02.80-SU-889402
(05.11.81) H01f-21/08 H01f-29/14
29.02.80 as 889402 (537MC)
Saturating transformer core is formed by two E- and C-shaped cores to improve active materials utilisation. Two-section primary winding is arranged on the side arms of the E-shaped core and connected to form a T network and a d.c. control winding is arranged on the C-shaped core. The E-shaped core can be laminated or formed by two C sections and cores are fixed at right angles.
Magnetic flux induced by the primary windings passes through two separate paths with 90 deg. phase shift which allows a.c./d.c. conversion applications. The d.c. control current passes through both sections, allowing effective control irrespective of control signal polarity. Bul.40/30.10.81 (5pp)
V2-G2A

SAVC/ ☆ V02 L3586 E/34 ☆SU-877-633
Transformer with linear lead/out - has region free from turns surrounding lead/out to reduce distortions in electric and magnetic fields
SAVCHENKO A I 25.02.80-SU-886368
X12 (05.11.81) H01f-27/28
25.02.80 as 886368 (907WD)
The transformer uses less material and requires less work to construct, and reduces electric losses by placing the turns of the external winding w.r.t. the end of the winding, so that the area of the linear lead-out of the internal winding is free from turns.
The transformer has a framework with a rod carrying the low voltage winding, hv winding. A linear lead-out is taken from the centre of the axis of this winding and passes through the region free from turns inside the regulating winding. Between the turns on the regulating winding are channels. The region free from turns limits distortions on the electric and magnetic fields, and